

# THE Western Standard

TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 1.]

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

NUMBER 28.

## Parody.

### Never Hold Malice.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Oh never hold malice, it poisons our life,  
With the gall drop of hate, and the nightshade of strife;  
Let us scorn where we must, and despise where we may,  
But let anger like sunlight go down with the day.  
Our spirits in clashing may bear the hot spark,  
But no smouldering flame to break out in the dark;  
'Tis the narrowest heart that creation can make,  
Where passion folds up like the coils of a snake.  
Oh never hold malice, it cannot be good,  
For 'tis nobler to strike in the rush of hot blood,  
Than to bitterly cherish the name of the foe,  
Wait to sharpen a weapon, or measure the blow.  
The wild dog in hunger—the wolf in its sting—  
The shark of the waters—the asp with its sting—  
Are less to be feared than the vengeance of man,  
When it lyeth in secret to wound where it can.  
Oh never hold malice, dislike if you will,  
Yet, remember, humanity linketh us still;  
We are all of us human, and all of us erring,  
And mercy within us should always be stirring.  
Shall we dare to look up to the Father above  
With petitions for pardon, or pleading for love;  
Shall we dare, while we pant for revenge on another,  
To ask from a God, yet deny to a brother?

## LETTER

FROM THE

REV. WILLIAM CROWELL, A. M.  
TO  
ORSON SPENCER, A. B.

Boston, October 21, 1842.

My Dear Sir:—On the confidence of an old acquaintance and kindly intercourse, I have long wished to address a friendly line to you; for, I am sure, you have not forgotten the pleasant, though brief, interviews, which we enjoyed at Middlefield. Since I saw you there, a great change has taken place, as I have been led to believe, in your religious views, and a corresponding one in your relations and circumstances; still, I trust, that you have not forgotten the claims of friendship and acquaintance. I need not tell you how much I became interested in your family—so young and so full of promise—nor of the strong confidence which I reposed in your piety and conscientious regard for the will of God. I would not allow myself to believe that you would profess what you did not sincerely believe, nor that you would believe without good reasons; still the change in your views excited in me no little surprise. I have, therefore, been desirous to receive from yourself an account of your views, and the reasons of your change. I am also desirous to obtain from one in whom I can confide—one who is acquainted with the facts—and one who is not prejudiced against it at the outset, some account of the faith which you have embraced; of the personal character, doctrines, claims, and influence of him who is called the leader—I mean Joseph Smith.

Does he claim to be inspired? Is he a man of prayer? a man of pure life? a man of peace? Where is he now? Does he appear at the head of his troops as a military commander? What is the nature of the worship among you, and wherein does it differ from that of religious people with whom you have been acquainted elsewhere?

How many inhabitants has the city of Nauvoo? What is their condition, occupations, and general character? What are the dimensions of the Temple now in course of erection? Do the Mormons suffer much persecution? if so, from whom? Are the children instructed in learning and religion? It would give me great pleasure to learn, also, how you are employed; whether your family is with you? and also your present views of truth and duty, and in what respects they differ from the views which you formerly entertained.

Excuse the number and minuteness of these inquiries. I take an interest in all that affects the welfare of my fellow-men, and especially in what is so important as their religious views and hopes. I am aware that the people, and

the views which you have adopted as your own, are peculiarly liable to misrepresentation; but from you I may expect something more impartial. Now, if you do not find the task too great a tax upon your time, I should be much gratified in receiving as full and as speedy an answer to the queries above proposed, with any other information in your possession, as may be convenient to yourself.

It may be gratifying to you, to learn that a powerful revival of religion has been enjoyed in Middlefield, within a few weeks past,—an account of which, Mr. Bestor, the present pastor, has sent to me for publication in *The Christian Watchman*, a copy of which I send you. I visited the town in the summer, and found your old friends well. I also attended a minister's meeting at Brother Bestor's, and enjoyed a very pleasant interview. Several of the brethren spoke of you in terms of kindness.

My best wishes attend you. Present my regards to Mrs. Spencer, and believe me, very truly yours,

WILLIAM CROWELL.

P. S.—You will understand that I ask for information for my private benefit and satisfaction. I do not ask for any thing to be published, unless you see fit to give it for that purpose. I wish you to write as an old friend.

W. C.

## LETTERS

IN REPLY

BY ORSON SPENCER, A. B.

## LETTER I.

GENERAL INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Nauvoo, November, 17, 1842.

My Dear Sir:—I received yours of the 21st ult., about a week since, but many engagements have prevented a more early reply.

Your inquiries were interesting and important, and I only regret that I have not more time and room to answer them as their importance and minuteness demand.

I am not at all surprised that my old friends should wonder at my change of views; even to this day it is marvelous in my own eyes, how I should be separated from my brethren to see ("Mormon") faith. I greatly desire to see my Baptist brethren face to face, that I may tell them all things pertaining to my views, and this work; but, at present, the care of my wife and six children, with the labors of a civil office, forbids this privilege.

A sheet of paper is a poor conductor of a marvelous and controverted system of theology; but receive this sheet as containing only some broken hints upon which I hope to amplify in some better manner hereafter. You have expressed confidence in my former conscientious regard for the will of God. I thank you for this, because the virtues of many good men have been disallowed upon some supposed forfeiture of public esteem. I thank God that you, and many of the churches where I once labored, are more liberal.

You, more than common men, know that it is in accordance with all past history, that men's true characters suffer imprisonment, scourging, and death, as soon as they become innovators or seceders from long-established and venerated systems. Many have suffered martyrdom for literary and also religious improvements, to whom after ages have done better justice. "Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted, and slain them which told before of the coming of the Just One?"

It was the misfortune of many of the former prophets, that they were raised up at a period of the world when apostasy and corruption rendered their efforts indispensable, although such efforts proved unacceptable to those who were in fault. Ancient prophets, you know, did not merely reiterate what their predecessors had taught, but spoke hidden wisdom, even things that had been kept secret for many generations; because the spirit by which they were moved had a knowledge of all truth, and could disclose and reveal as it seemed wisdom in God.

The spirits that were disobedient, while once the long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, doubtless despised the prophet that taught a universal deluge. But Noah had a special revelation of a deluge, although the religious people of his day counted him an enthusiast. The revelation given to Moses to gather an oppressed people to a particular place, was equally one side of, and out of the usual course of former revelations. John came to the literal followers of Abraham and Moses; but he escaped not persecution and death, because he breathed an uncharitable and exclusive spirit towards the existing sects of the day. Still he was a revelator and seer approved of God.

And is it a thing incredible with you, brother, that before the great sabbatic era, world's rest, or millennium, God should raise up a prophet to prepare the people for that event, and the second coming of Jesus Christ? Would it be disagreeable to those who love the unity of Saints, or improbable or unscriptural to expect such a prophet to be possessed with the key of knowledge, or endowed, like Peter, with the stone of revelation? If the many hundred religious sects of this age should hereafter harmonize into one faith and brotherhood, without the aid of special revelations, it would constitute an unparalleled phenomenon. Should they become a bride fit to receive Jesus Christ at his coming, it could not be according to Paul's gospel. For six thousand years, apostles and prophets have constituted an essential part of the spiritual edifice in which God dwells. Paul says it is by them the church is perfected and brought to unity of faith.

I know that you and I have been taught from our childhood, that the church can be perfected without prophets; but where, I ask, is the first scripture to support this view?

As you kindly say, I have always been accustomed to offer a reason for my faith; but be assured I was confounded and made dumb, when asked why I taught another gospel than what Paul did—why I taught that revelation was ended, when Paul did not—or why I taught that prophets were not needed, when no inspired teacher ever taught such a doctrine. Error may become venerable by age, and respectable from the number of its votaries, but neither age nor popularity can ever make it truth.

You give me credit for a conscientious regard for the will of God. It was *this* that gave me the victory where many others, I fear, are vanquished. The spirit of God wrought mightily in me, commending the ancient gospel to my conscience. I contemplated it with peaceful serenity and joy in believing. Visions and dreams began to illumine, occasionally, my slumbering moments; but when I allowed my selfish propensities to speak, I cursed "Mormonism" in my heart, and regretted being in possession of as much light and knowledge as had flowed into my mind from that source. When I preached or conversed according to my best convictions, peace reigned in my heart, and truth enlarged my understanding. Conviction and reverence for the truth, at such times seemed to reign in the hearts of those that heard me; at times, however, some were ready to gnash their teeth, for the truth they would not receive and could not resist.

I counted the cost to myself and family, of embracing such views, until I could read it like the child his alphabet, either upward or downward. The expense I viewed through unavoidable tears, both in public and private, by night and by day; I said, however, the Lord He is God, I am, I will embrace the truth.

To be Continued.

EARTHENWARE.—It is a good plan to put new earthenware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils, and then cool it again. Brown earthenware particularly may be toughened in this way. A handful of wheat bran thrown into the water while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

## The Slave Trade in the Black Sea.

If any credit may be placed in the statements of the Russian Generals, the slave trade between Circassia and Turkey has almost ceased. But such is not really the case, and I obtained a correct account of the real state of the case from well informed men during my last residence at Trebizond. The trade with Circassian girls is still carried on as extensively as before, only it requires more circumspection, and is confined to the stormy winter months, lasting from October to March, during which the Russian cruisers remove from the havenless coast. The spectator is filled with astonishment on viewing at Samsoun and Sinope the small fragile barks in which the Turkish slave dealers venture on their adventurous voyages during this most perilous season. These slave-traders commonly furnish themselves with a charter from the Russian Consul for Kertch, under a pretext of shipping a cargo of corn at that place; and they are protected by this document if they fall into the hands of the Russian men-of-war on the passage, or if they are cast away on the coast in the vicinity of the Russian fortresses. Unless they were provided with these charters, they would be treated as slave traders by the Russian cruisers, and even transported to Siberia. The vessels they employ are so small that if the sea is at all calm and the shore flat, they can be drawn up on land. It is commonly assumed that these Turkish ships supply the Circassians with ammunition, but this is a mistake.

The Turkish slave traders very seldom bring any arms to the Caucasus, and these consist commonly of ornamental arms as presents for the chief; nor do they bring much powder, and only a present to the princes and knights. The Circassians will not engage in barter, and only hand over their beauties for Turkish harems against good bright silver. The tribes of the Caucasus are not deficient in their fire-arms as well as kishals and schaschks (swords), and they find opportunities of buying powder and lead on all hands, even from Cossacks on the Kouban. It commonly takes a couple of weeks for the slave traders to complete their arrangements with the Circassians; the kouak answers the purpose of mediator. It is generally only the daughters of pschit (slaves) and tchofokols (freed men) who are sold to the Turks; rarely does a work (nobleman) resolve to exchange his sons and daughters for shining plasters; yet this sometimes happens. The girls commonly leave their rugged mountains and inhospitable parents without much regret, because they have been carefully prepared for this forcible separation, by the splendid picture that their relatives give of the enjoyments and magnificence of a Turkish harem.

Each vessel carries a full cargo of thirty or forty girls, who are packed close together like herrings in a tub, and submit with resignation to the distress of a sea voyage, which they hope soon to exchange for the delights of the city of the Sultan. The captains are well versed in all the characteristics of the Black Sea. Once or twice a month in winter a fresh wind blows down from the Caucasus, lasting generally several days consecutively. The Turkish captains make use of this wind to get off as rapidly as possible with their living cargo. They commonly transport the girls to Rizeh, or to Sinope and Samsoun, but never direct to Trebizond, for the Russian consul there, M. de Gers, keeps a tolerably vigilant eye on the shipping; and though he may secretly connive at the trade, he will not suffer it to be carried on too boldly before his face. It is computed that, on the average, five out of six vessels accomplish their mission. It is reported that during the winter from 1843 to 1844, 38 vessels undertook expeditions to the Circassian coast. Out of this number 23 returned without loss or hindrance, three were burned by Russians, and two foundered at sea with their cargo of beauty.—(Travels in Persia, &c., from the German of Dr. Mortis Wagner.)

The man who sows tares will have to pay rent.

FACTS ABOUT THUNDER STORMS.—Caverns were supposed by the Romans to be secure places of refuge during thunder storms, and they believed that lightning never penetrated further than two yards into the earth. Acting upon this superstition, the Emperor Augustus used to withdraw into some deep vault of his palace whenever a storm was feared, and it is recorded by Suetonius that he always wore the skin of a seal round his body, as a protection against lightning. That both precautions were equally unavailing needs scarcely be mentioned. Lightning has been known to strike ten feet into the earth. The emperors of Japan retire into a deep grotto during the tempests which rage with severity in their latitude; but, not satisfied with the profundity of the excavation, or the strength of the stones with which it is built, they complete their precautions by having reservoirs of water sunk in their retreat. The water is intended to extinguish the lightning—a measure equally futile, since many instances have been observed in which the fluid has fallen upon the water with the same destructive effect as upon land. The Tartars have an extreme terror of the phenomena of storms. As soon as the first warning thunder is heard, they expel all strangers from their dwellings, wrap themselves in long, black woolen cloaks, and sit silent and immovable till the danger is past. The Chinese pin their faith upon the preserving qualities of the mulberry and peach; and Suetonius informs us that the Emperor Tiberius never failed to wear a chaplet of laurel, under the belief that lightning would not strike that kind of leaf. It has been very generally supposed that a feather bed or mattress offers a secure retreat during storms of thunder and lightning; but it has of late years been proved that these simple means are deserving of little reliance. Birds, despite their feathers, are frequently killed by the destructive meteor; and on the fifth of September, 1838, at the barracks of St. Maurice, in the city of Lille, a flash of lightning entering one of the dormitories rent two mattresses completely into fragments, without injuring two soldiers who were sleeping on them at the time.

QUOTING FROM BRITISH AUTHORITY.—British authorities in our courts are considered standard authorities for reference on doubtful points of law. The late Judge Daniels of Virginia used to tell with great glee, how, when a young man on the circuit, he saved a client's life solely because the opposite counsel quoted British authorities. It occurred during the last war, when the English squadron under Admiral Cockburn, was ascending the Potomac river, burning and plundering the villages along its banks, a negro man was arraigned for the murder of one of his own color; the offence was clearly proved, and the only chance for his escape was a slight informality in the indictment. The prosecuting attorney, in reply to Mr. Daniels' defence of his client, quoted from the British authorities, showing clearly that the ground taken by the latter was untenable. While he was quoting and speaking, at intervals, bang! bang! bang! went the cannon from the British squadron. Daniels rose to answer; and with great tact seized hold of the strong point of his opponent's cause turned it completely against him.

"Gentlemen," said he to the bench "the prosecuting attorney quotes, on this occasion, British authorities! Can there be any one except himself, so dead to feelings of patriotism, as at such a moment to listen to British cannon are shaking the very walls of this court house to their foundation? I pause for a reply."

Up jumped one of the justices, highly excited by the appeal, and thus addressed the prosecuting attorney: "Look here, Mr. A., you had better strike a bee line from this court house with your British authorities, or I'll commit you! Prisoner, you can go! Crier, adjourn the court! British authorities be damned!"

The prosecuting attorney was struck all in a heap at this *extra judicial* proceeding, and resigned his office the very next day.

A POISONED VALLEY.—A singular discovery has lately been made near Batten, in Java, of a poisoned valley. Mr. Alexander Loudon visited it last July, and we extract a paragraph from a communication on the subject, addressed to the Royal Geographical Society. It is known by the name Guevo Upas or poisoned Valley; and following a path made for the purpose, the party shortly reached it, with a couple of dogs and a fowl, for the purpose of making experiments. On arriving at the mountain, the party dismounted and scrambled up the side of the hill, at a distance of a mile, with the assistance of the branches of trees and projecting roots. When at a few yards from the valley, a nauseous suffocating smell was experienced, but on approaching the margin, the inconvenience was no longer found. The valley was about a half a mile in circumference, of an oval shape, and about thirty feet in depth. The bottom of it appeared to be flat, without any vegetation, and a few large stones scattered here and there. Skeletons of human beings, tigers, bears, deer and all sorts of birds and wild animals lay about in profusion. The ground on which they lay at the bottom of the valley, appeared to be a hard sandy substance, and no vapor was perceived. The sides were covered with vegetation. It was proposed to enter it, and each having lit a cigar, managed to get within twenty feet of the bottom, where a nauseous smell was experienced, without any difficulty of breathing. A dog was now fastened to the end of a bamboo and thrust to the bottom of the valley, while some of the party, with their watches in their hands, observed the effect. At the expiration of fourteen seconds he fell off his legs without looking around and continued alive only eighteen minutes. The other dog left the company and went to his companion; on reaching him he was observed to stand motionless, and at the end of ten seconds fell down; he never moved after, and lived only seven minutes. A fowl was now thrown in, which died in a minute and a quarter, and another, which was thrown in after it, died in the space of a minute and a half.

WAR AND THEIR COST.—Few persons, however much they may deprecate war, realize the enormous tax they are on the wealth, population and productiveness of a nation. It has been estimated by careful statisticians, that, within the last sixty years, twenty-two thousand millions of dollars have been squandered in wars, and seven millions of lives sacrificed. The war of the French revolution began to reimpose on France a destiny she had rejected, cost nearly three thousand millions; the war to drive Bonaparte into exile, which commenced 1803 and ended in 1815, cost nearly fifteen millions; and the war just terminated, whose beginning was a blunder, and whose conduct was a series of blunders, has cost about a thousand millions. Men are still living, men yet hale and hearty, and below the palmist's "three-score and ten," whose birth preceded the spending of the first cent of this gigantic waste of human treasure and life. Within that sixty years enough men have been slain in battle to build and put in working order, within the short space of three years, a railroad that would have encircled the world. Within that sixty years enough wealth has been squandered in war to educate every child on the face of the globe, to drain all the pestilential miasmata, to Christianize the most remote and benighted people.

A MAN HATCHING DUCKS.—An English paper tells the following story:—A curious circumstance occurred at Eton Wick. A shoemaker had broken his leg and was confined to his bed. During his confinement a duck that had been setting on some eggs died, but the good wife unwilling to let the hopes of having a progeny of duckling escape her, placed the egg in a bed with her sick spouse, and the man is actually hatching three eggs, and the brood is doing well. (From the *Illustrated London News*.)

See DANGER—The Honey Bee.



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## AS TO MERCHANTS AND OTHER ADVERTISERS.

As the STANDARD will have a very large circulation among the inhabitants of Utah Territory, independent of its extensive circulation in this State, strong inducements are offered to business men of this vicinity to favor us with their advertising patronage.

There is at present an immense amount of goods purchased by the people of Utah, and San Bernardino County, Cal., at the former point also, the STANDARD will be read by the hundreds of emigrants who journey at that place on their way from the East. We call particular attention of Hotel keepers and others to these facts.

Those merchants who are already aware of the great and constantly increasing trade between the two cities of Great Salt Lake and San Francisco, can appreciate the advantages that are offered.

The cost of advertising will be made as low as can possibly be afforded.

## The Western Standard.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

## Declaration of the Truth and its Results.

Among the interesting items of foreign news received by the last steamer, we see a brief allusion to some disturbances that have occurred lately in Copenhagen, Denmark, in consequence of the preaching of the Mormons. What the troubles have been we have not been able to ascertain from any of the eastern papers, and as our regular files of the *Millennial Star* did not come to hand by this last mail, we have no means of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the report.

In noticing this brief account of the effects produced by the presence of the Elders with their message in Denmark, we were forcibly reminded of the words of Jesus to his disciples—"think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword"—and their applicability to the revelation of his truth both in former and in latter days. The truth of this saying is corroborated by the history of Jesus' mission on the earth. The promulgation of his truth, both by him and his disciples, had the effect that he said it would—it did set a man at variance against his father—the daughter against her mother, and made deadly foes of those who were connected by the nearest and dearest ties of consanguinity and friendship. And these effects not only followed the spread of the doctrines of Christ while he was on the earth, but they also followed their spread under the administration of his disciples. And they not only followed their spread under the administration of his disciples in ancient days, but the same effects also follow the dissemination of these principles in modern times; and they always will follow them, so long as Satan has any power over the hearts of the children of men.

Mormonism has been very much objected to by a great many, because it produces such division and disturbance wherever it has been preached; but, as we have said, these were the peculiar effects of the preaching of the gospel in ancient days, and did not these same effects accompany the preaching of this system in the present age, we should have very good reasons for doubting its authenticity.

It seems strange that a system replete with so much love, and characterized by so many evidences of divinity as that taught by Jesus, should be productive of such results. And it is no less strange that men will, in utter contempt of the vast, accumulative amount of evidence which always has accompanied the gospel, be found committing extravagances, which if committed by others towards any other system, or towards any other people than the believers in the gospel, would call from them the most unqualified condemnation.

If we had not an abundance of evidence of the truth of this in the scriptures, we have an abundance of it afforded in the history of the preaching of the gospel in these days. If the Jews could have witnessed a people taking a course towards any other sect or system such as they took towards the Savior and his disciples, there can be no doubt but they would have been loud in their condemnation of it. They would have pronounced it illiberal and cruel, and their sympathies would have been enlisted on the side of the persecuted. But when a system emanating from the Deity and brought to the earth by His Son, was introduced, in their midst, they lost all sense of propriety, and seemed no longer to have the slightest idea of justice or right, they were ready to proceed to any lengths to destroy and annihilate the hated doctrine and its believers.

The conduct of the Jews towards the gospel and its propagators in ancient days, has its parallel at the present time in the treatment of the Mormons, or the Latter-Day Saints and their doctrines, by those who have no predilections for the truth. Were they to witness the actions they themselves are guilty of, practiced by others towards any other people than the Mormons, they would be loud in their protestations against such unallowable persecutions

and oppressions, and they would recognize it as their bounden duty to oppose them. What is there about Mormonism, its dissemination or its practice, so much worse than other systems, that there should be such a disturbance created wherever it is preached? Why such a whirlwind of persecution—such a disposition on the part of many to go to every extreme to arrest its progress? They say Mormonism is a delusion—is it the only delusion? It will be found that a great many of the principles which are embodied in Mormonism, are believed in and practiced by other people, and yet they do not have to contend with the opposition the Mormons have. Truth has ever met with opposition; but that opposition is intensified when the principles of truth are embodied in a system of salvation, such as was taught by Jesus when he was upon the earth, and as revealed by him from the heavens in these last days.

Jesus knew perfectly well what effect the rejection of truth would have on the human mind. He knew that if obedience to the gospel would produce love, peace and good will to all, that its rejection must leave the person rejecting it a prey to hatred, strife and bloodthirstiness. He knew that obedience to the gospel would implant in the human breast a desire to save, while its rejection would produce the opposite feeling—a desire to destroy. He perfectly understood the operations of the two spirits—the spirit of light and the spirit of darkness—and that the rejection and decrease of one was sure to be accompanied by the encouragement and increase of the other, and, therefore, he could with perfect assurance say, that his teachings would be followed by variance and division.

Men imagine that because these effects follow the preaching of the gospel by the Mormons, they must of necessity be deceivers; whereas instead of such things being an evidence of an incorrect doctrine, they are a strong evidence to the contrary. While the gospel of Jesus causes variance to spring up between those who reject and those who obey it, yet it causes peace, unity and every good feeling to increase in the breasts of those who listen to its precepts. The believers in the gospel should not be condemned for the troubles and disturbances which its preaching occasions; for the fault is not in them or in the principles preached, but in the people, who will not obey them. Paul, though accused of being a "sedition and pestilent fellow," because disturbances attended his preaching, was not to blame for these evils. His doctrine was pure, and calculated, if men would hearken to it, to produce the contrary effect. Neither are the Mormons culpable for the disturbances which attend, as in the days of Paul, their preaching of the gospel. Mormonism, as it is vulgarly called is not the cause of it; for, if its influence is watched, it will be apparent that it produces entirely different results—instead of men being made turbulent and quarrelsome by its influence, they are made peaceable and united.

Though Mormonism may be despised and spoken lightly of, yet, take it from the earth, and there is not another system extant taught by man in the operations of which we can behold the verification of the Savior's words. Except it, and there is not another system that is organized after the pattern of the church instituted by him; neither is there another system that proves by the results which follow its preaching, that it is in reality the same system of salvation revealed by God to His Son Jesus Christ, and taught by him to the children of men, as the medium through which to obtain eternal happiness and exaltation.

**SUCCESS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN MISSION.**—By the kindness of the Editor, Elder Augustus Farnham, we have been favored with the May number of *The Zion's Watchman*, a neat periodical published in Sydney, N. S. W., devoted to the diffusion of the principles of the gospel. We understand that the *Watchman* has been of much benefit to the cause of truth in the Colonies, in removing prejudice and dissuading the public mind relative to that people "everywhere spoken against," as well as a medium of communicating much useful information and counsel to the saints scattered throughout the Australasian archipelago.

The number before us contains the farewell epistle of President Farnham and counselors, addressed not only to the saints but to the inhabitants generally, also the minutes of the General Conference held on the 6th of April last, from which we extract the following statistics for the information of our readers:

Saints in the Colonies prior to April 10, '63.	60
Baptized during the three years following.	430
Received by letter.	16
Emigrated to Zion, (including children).	399
Cut off and dead.	46
Remaining.	109

It gives us joy to see the prosperity of our Elders in preaching the gospel, and gathering out the honest in heart from the confusion of Babylon. We hope that those who have just left our shores for Australia will be as successful in promulgating the glad tidings of salvation in that country, as those who are now returning home to Zion.

## The Latter-Day Saints

Meet every Sunday in this City, at the P. M. HARMONIC HALL, Stockton street, near Jackson, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. All who wish to investigate the principles of truth as revealed for man's salvation in the gospel of Christ, are cordially invited to attend.

## Missionary Movements.

We omitted in our last week's issue to notice the arrival in this city of Elder Joseph A. Kelting and lady, and Elders Chaffin and Amasa Potter, missionaries from Utah to Australia. They took passage for Sydney on board the bark *What Cheer*, which sailed on Saturday, the 30th ult. They were in the enjoyment of good health.

Elder Robert Skelton late of the East India mission, left our city on Monday the 1st inst., for San Bernardino en route to Utah. We wish him a speedy and prosperous journey.

Elders Alma L. Smith, F. A. H. F. Mitchell, Wm. France, W. B. Wright, J. Brown, R. Rose and F. W. Young, missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, left our shores for the field of their future labors, on the 4th inst., on board the bark, *Frances Palmer*, Wm. Stott Esq., commander. We have enjoyed much of the society of these young Elders during their sojourn in our city, and from what we know of their disposition, and desires to roll forth the kingdom of God, we can not but predict for them, if faithful, a bright future of usefulness in the land to which they have been sent, while yet in the days of their youth. What community but the saints, can produce such a company of young men, ready at the call of their fathers in Israel to go forth without purse or scrip to the dark and benighted heathen to promulgate—what? something they have learned in the modern schools of Theology? No; but what they know to be the gospel of Christ—the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. To those who are inquiring for miracles to convince them of the truth of Mormonism, here is one; do they comprehend it?

Our prayer is that the winds and the waves may be propitious, and waft them speedily to their place of destination.

It affords us pleasure to chronicle the arrival at this city, on the 4th inst., of Elder William Cooke, late President of the New Zealand mission. Elder Cooke, accompanied by his family, arrived in Great Salt Lake City, in 1852, on his way to California, and while there heard for the first time the sound of the everlasting gospel. Struck with its simplicity and beauty his attention was aroused, but engagements preventing his stay he came on to California, leaving his family in Great Salt Lake City. Not finding things in California as he anticipated, and the gold mines in Australia offering flattering inducements he determined to go there. After landing there he met with the Latter-Day Saint missionaries sent from Utah to that land, the gospel again saluted his ears, he listened, was convinced of its truths, yielded obedience and became a faithful minister of its precious principles. He labored for a time in Australia; after which he was appointed a mission to the Island of New Zealand, where, in company with Pres. Farnham, he had the satisfaction of introducing the gospel. Since that time he has labored faithfully on that island, and we are pleased to learn that his labors have not been in vain.

Elder Cooke left Australia in company with Elder Farnham on the *Jenny Ford*, and came up from San Pedro on that vessel. He expects to return soon to the south on his way home to Great Salt Lake City, where his family—having like himself been convinced of and obedient to the truth—still reside. We wish him success on his journey.

## "Count the Wagons."

UNDER this head our contemporary of the *Placerville American* in noticing the movements of the recent immigration to Carson Valley, in his issue of last week, perpetrates something which he, no doubt, considers remarkably funny.

It seems a very singular phenomenon to our monogamic friends who experience so much difficulty in obtaining and controlling one wife, to see the Mormons governing several, and that too, without much of that discordant felicity so characteristic of monogamy.

The world and "the rest of mankind," are certainly under infinite obligations to those "more observant citizens" of Placerville for their remarkable discovery in bed-wagon-ry, a subject requiring so much attention and concentration of thought: 'tis a pity such intelligence and perspicacity could not be devoted to greater and more useful discoveries than the law regulating bed wagons in Carson Valley. Gentlemen, suppose you try the "beautiful moving features" of perpetual motion.

"Here is matter for your transport."

Our quasi factions Editor desires to know how "they entertain strangers and angels who come upon them unawares" and hints, that, perhaps, Dr. Keene could throw some light on the subject; not a very great compliment, by the way, to the purity and good morals of that gentleman. Suppose you visit the Saints yourself, friend Wadsworth; but let us first caution you against a transgression of the second clause of the tenth commandment, as the Mormons have peculiar notions on this point, and a slight violation might entail unpleasant consequences.

We were requested by Elder F. A. H. F. Mitchell and his fellow missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, to tender to Mr. Garrison, jun., of the Nicaragua Steamship Company, their grateful acknowledgments for his generosity, and gentlemanly courtesy in facilitating their business arrangements.

## Mexican Republic.

SINCE the accession of Comonfort to the Presidential chair of the Mexican republic, a decided change for the better has been made in the adoption of a more liberal and enlightened policy. Comonfort is a man of expansive views and enlarged intellect, and under his rule Mexico bids fair to become a great and prosperous nation. The internal troubles which have convulsed the nation for the last few years, caused by the struggle for supremacy among ambitious candidates for power, and which have had so great a tendency to retard the progress and development of the country, are for the present time ended, and it is to be hoped, for the people's sake, ended for ever. Comonfort, it is said, spent some time in the United States, and his intercourse with our people, and the opportunities that he had to study the character of our institutions, has convinced him of the benefits attendant upon a liberal form of government. The course he has taken against the Clergy, in confiscating the immense properties of the church to Government use, if he can successfully carry it through against the powerful influence that will be arrayed against him, can not but be a blessing to the poor, priest-ridden people. Among the recent evidences of improvement we notice the construction of a railroad from the city of Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; and the passage of a decree, which guarantees unto foreigners rights and privileges such as they never enjoyed before. The decree is passed with the intention of inducing foreign emigration. The decree contains the following articles:

Article 1. That there shall be established in the territory on the sides of the road between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, four colonies on those points where the soil is most fertile, the climate healthy and excellent and which parts the governor of the department will designate with the approbation of the supreme government.

2. The territory that shall be designated for the four colonies, will be occupied for the public good, and the proprietors who hold it now will be indemnified as is by the law established.

3. For every colony there will be destined 11,000 acres, out of which 1,000 will be reserved for the place where the future village or city shall stand, and 10,000 will be given for cultivation.

4. From every 1,000 that shall be reserved for the houses of the village of the colony, each colonist shall receive for his place of residence twenty meters front and one hundred length, to build upon.

5. The ten thousand acres will also be divided between the colonists, so that every emigrant shall receive for his use one hundred acres.

6. For the first three years the emigrant shall pay no duty whatever, or no contributions of any kind. All emigrants will be permitted to introduce to the colony, free of duty, all kinds of grain, field and agricultural instruments, and whatever they bring for their personal use or for that of the place of their residence.

To further the object designed by the passage of this decree in assisting emigrants to reach those colonies, offices are being established in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. The person wishing to emigrate applies to the agent, and is by him taken to the Mexican consul, who gives him a certificate on a printed letter of recommendation; this he presents on his arrival at the port of Vera Cruz, and immediately receives a free passage to the place of his destination. This will, no doubt, be sufficient encouragement for numbers of the restless and adventurous to embark in the enterprise, and it may prove the means of infusing enough of the Anglo-Saxon element and spirit of progress into the country, to have a marked influence in its advancement.

V. C. PIRACY.—On Wednesday last, true bills of indictment were found by the U. S. Grand Jury against Messrs. Durkee and Rand for piracy on the high seas. Our readers will remember that these men, acting in behalf of the Vigilance Committee, boarded a schooner in the Bay, some time ago, loaded with arms destined for the use of the "Law and Order" party of this city, and succeeded in capturing and transporting them to the Committee Rooms. Bail was offered on Thursday, but the Circuit Court consider it beyond their discretion to grant it, and have accordingly refused to allow the prisoners that privilege. They are at present confined in the County jail.

The organs of the "Law and Order" party are in high glee over the transaction, and flatter themselves with the hope that their triumph is not far distant, and that the Vigilance Committee have found their match in the Federal authorities. The organs of the Vigilance Committee condemn the whole as a persecution, and strongly censure the "Law and Order" party for the determination, which they so evidently manifest, to do all their power to embroil the Vigilance Committee in difficulty with the General Government.

The U. S. Marshal has been to the pains to go to Sacramento to get a portion of the grand jury; and some go so far as to report that a petty jury composed of the right material, has already been selected to try the case. The Vigilance Committee appear to have no desire to come in contact with the United States authorities, and they will doubtless take every precaution to avoid it. Eminent counsel have been employed for the prisoners, and every thing practicable will be done to clear them legally; but should they be convicted, the organs of the Committee do not hesitate to state that at all hazards they must be protected against the execution of the penalty of death.

## Arrival of Elder A. Farnham with a Company of Saints.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Aug. 23, '66.

MR. EDITOR:—Feeling to communicate to you at this time, I will give you a short account of my labors, and the progress of the work, as it has been carried forward in Australasia during my mission in that far-off land, for the last three and a half years.

I will briefly state that the gospel has penetrated, and been pushed forward through extensive portions of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and the different Colonies of New Zealand, where many have obeyed the truth, and in all of which good foundation has been laid for future progress, so that an abundant harvest cannot fail to be reaped from the labors of faithful and efficient elders who may follow in those fields. Not only are large and spacious halls ready to be opened to receive them, as they go to spread the principles of eternal truth, (which all who have pioneered in the work have so far faithfully labored to do) but in all sections there are families ready to receive them and to minister to their temporal necessities.

In all of these things I acknowledge the hand of Israel's God, and give to Him the glory, who is ever ready to be with and bless his faithful servants, according to his promise, by preceding them in their path, and by opening the hearts of the people to whom they are sent not only to receive them, but also the message of Eternal Truth which they bear. That this is the case is plain to be seen by the gathering of the people from those distant lands to Zion; and I feel that the work in those lands is but in its infancy. That the Lord may bless all His faithful servants who are sent forth to labor in the ministry, is my prayer.

Having been called from my field of labor to gather up a company for Zion, I give you a sketch of our passage across the Pacific.

We left port Jackson, N. S. W., on the 28th of May, and proceeded to sea in good health and spirits. The weather being quite pleasant and the sea calm, we had very little sea sickness. The only disease on board was the whooping cough, which soon ceased, and all was as agreeable as could be expected by a body of passengers gathered from different parts of the Colonies, and crowded together in so small a space. Every exertion was made by Capt. S. F. Sargent and officers to make us comfortable and happy. They spared no pains to render the situation of all as agreeable as possible.

We arrived at Tahiti on the 22d of June, where we called for the purpose of relieving the Saints who survived the wreck of the *Julia Ann*. We found, however, to our great joy, that they had been assisted by friends, who feel for the sufferings of their fellow-beings independent of sectarian prejudices. The Masonic Fraternity helped them all in their power, and thus rendered their circumstances comparatively comfortable. It gave my heart joy to learn of this act of hospitality on the part of my brethren, the Masons. It being St. John's day a very friendly invitation was sent on board to Mr. Wilber and myself to join in their celebration; but in consequence of a press of business, neither of us could attend. I was truly glad to meet Elder Addison Pratt here, an old tried friend and brother, from whom I heard intelligence from home which proved a source of consolation to me.

We left Tahiti on the 28th of June, and touched at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, on the 16th of July. We remained only a few hours, but had the satisfaction of meeting with Pres. Silas Smith, Elder John T. Caine and others of that mission, besides several of the saints left there from br. Frost's company; they were all in good health and spirits, and the latter very anxious to go to Zion.

From Honolulu we proceeded with a favorable breeze. The next day our company was thrown into considerable excitement, occasioned by the falling overboard of a young lad, while attempting to draw a bucket of water. The sea was rather rough and the vessel running about ten knots an hour; life buoys were immediately thrown out, the headway of the vessel stopped and a boat launched as quickly as possible; he had, however, floated considerably astern before this could be accomplished, and some thirty minutes elapsed ere he was picked up. When we received him on board safe and sound, we felt to give thanks to our heavenly Father for his remarkable preservation.

The 24th of July—the Anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers in Great Salt Lake Valley—was celebrated with exercises suitable to the occasion, an account of which is forwarded for the benefit of your readers.

We arrived at San Pedro on the evening of the 15th inst., having been blessed with a pleasant passage, together with a liberal portion of the Holy Spirit, which ceased peace and union to pervade in our midst.

I immediately proceeded to San Bernardino, where I made arrangements for teams to convey the saints to that place, and returned on the 20th inst. I found the saints comfortably encamped in tents, and all doing well. Sister L. Stephens gave birth to a fine healthy boy this morning. The moving of the saints is now going on, and all will shortly be en route for San Bernardino.

May the Lord God of Israel bless and prosper you in your efforts to stem the torrent of lies, to unmask error, and diffuse the light and influence of truth abroad.

Your brother in the gospel,

A. FARNHAM.

**THE UTAH TRADE.**—An order, says the *Placerville American*, has just reached this city from a single trader in Wash-ho Valley (Mr. Layton) for sixteen thousand pounds of flour and a large quantity and variety of merchandise. Mr. Layton conveys his goods by wagons twelve miles beyond Brookline bridge, or thirty miles from this city; and from thence by pack animals over the mountains to the beautiful valley above named.

Extensive preparations are making for the wheat crop of 1867, but till then almost the entire bread stuffs of a large population must necessarily be obtained from California west of the mountains. These Mormons have some money, large herds of cattle, and an industry that would make them prosperous anywhere; while their green and fertile valleys seem admirably adapted to a pastoral if not a truly nomadic life.

## Arrival of the Sierra Nevada.

By the arrival of the Nicaragua steamship *Sierra Nevada* yesterday morning, we have received news from the East to the 9th of August.

## BROOKS AND BURLINGAME AGAIN.

The *Washington Union*, Aug. 6th, contains a further correspondence in relation to the Burlingame and Brooks affair. Gen. Lane in writing to Mr. Campbell says that, inasmuch as Burlingame was willing to meet Brooks anywhere, he is directed by the latter to request that a place of meeting be designated, and that on behalf of Brooks he is authorized to name any place within ten miles of Washington, or to accept any place within 100 miles of Washington. Campbell replies that his authority to act as Burlingame's friend ceased on the 26th ult., and returns Lane's letter, that he may communicate with Burlingame as he thinks proper. Lane again addresses Campbell, informing him that Brooks will await Burlingame's address, or return to the city and make an exposure. Campbell replies, reiterating that his authority to act for Burlingame has ceased, that he was not informed of his address, and that neither Burlingame or himself feared the threatened exposure.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION SETTLEMENT.

A telegraphic dispatch to Liverpool, gives an announcement, from the columns of the *London Morning Advertiser*, stating that the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain were adjusted, and the Central American question virtually settled. The *Advertiser*, believes it is justified in preparing the public for a declaration in the following effect: "That the Bay Islands are to be given over by us to Honduras." In return for our handing them over to the Republic of Honduras, the Government of that Republic pledges itself never to give them over to any other power, or to allow any other powers to interfere in their affairs. America heartily acquiesces in this settlement of the question, and joins us in a tripartite treaty with the Government of Honduras for carrying the conditions of agreement into effect. France is also a consenting party to the agreement, and has expressed her readiness to sign the treaty, if deemed necessary."

## WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Congress is approaching the close of the session on the 13th inst., without satisfactory progress towards the completion of its work. Mr. Waller's Overland Wagon Road and Military Stations Bill has passed the Senate. There is yet a bare possibility of the Pacific Railroad Bill being reached and passed. The Naval Appropriation Bill passed the House on the 7th; among its items is \$305,000 for completing the basin and railway of the California Navy Yard.

## THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The President in communicating to the Senate the information required by them relative to the affairs in San Francisco, informs them that, considering the insuperable obstacles to the action now demanded, he had referred the subject to the Attorney General, whose opinion he approves.

The gist of Mr. Cushing's opinion on the subject, is that as there is no evidence that there had any act of resistance or obstruction to the Constitution, laws, or official authority of the United States occurred in San Francisco; and that the President is only to be moved to action by the Legislature of the State in which the insurrection exists, or of the Executive of such State, when such Legislature "cannot" be convened. The Governor, Mr. C. argues, did not take any steps to convene the Legislature, although that remedy might have been effectual without any aid from the President.

From this it appears that the General Government will not at the present extend to the Governor the solicited aid.

## From Nicaragua.

GEN. WALKER still maintains his position as President of the Republic. No sooner was he fairly seated in the chair of the State than he proceeded to organize his cabinet by the selection of Don Fernan Ferrer, Secretary of State; General Manuel Corrales, Minister of War; General Mateo Pineta, Secretary of War; General Manuel Corrales, Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit. Mr. W. K. Rogers is the Sub Delegate of Hacienda; J. L. Richmond, Sub Secretary of State. Since his appointment, it is said, that Gen. Corrales has resigned, and his duties are assigned to Ferrer. Rivas was at Leon at the latest accounts. He had organized a government, declared war against the Americans and invited the neighboring States to join in the league. Salazar, one of the leaders of his party, had been captured at sea, and important papers had been found on his person. He was shot on the same day of his arrival at Granada. Upon the reception of the news of the capture of Salazar at Leon, the Rivas party immediately seized the only American in the place, Dr. Livingston, as a hostage, threatening that if Salazar was put to death, Livingston should share a similar fate. Col. Wheeler, the U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, immediately sent a dispatch to Rivas and his associates, informing them that if Dr. Livingston was not immediately released, the United States would be compelled to interfere in the matter. Great inducements had been offered to the Americans under Walker to bribe them to desert. Lim in some instances they were successful.

**SHOOTING AFFAIR.**—A very serious shooting affair occurred at Washington, Nevada county, on Friday last. A stranger came into the place to purchase provisions, and some of the citizens being suspicious that he might be one of Tom Bell's gang of robbers, tried to arrest him. He was armed with a revolver, and resisted them. Some twenty or thirty shots were fired, and one of the citizens of Washington was wounded in the side, and the stranger received a flesh wound in the leg. He made his escape, however, and got off, but came back in about an hour, and gave himself up.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**—We are under obligations to J. W. Sullivan of the Post Office News Depot, for full files of Atlantic papers received by the last steamer.



## Correspondence.

LETTER FROM ELDER ROBERT SKELTON OF THE EAST INDIA MISSION.

Continued.

After laboring in this place, (Elder Ballantyne twelve months, and myself seventeen months), we left; the former on account of ill health; myself by request of the President of the mission: having baptized twelve persons, two of whom are proficients in theology, and were formerly proselytes of the Baptist persuasion. These are now authorized Elders and have charge of the Madras mission: their names are J. Mills and John McCarthy.

Six members have been added to the Church since my departure from that place. There being a greater number of the humble class here, greater inducements are held out to the laborers, who flatter themselves that a good work will eventually be done among them. I, however, have little faith for the inhabitants at present, and have from the commencement of my labors among them believed, that after the chastening hand of the Almighty passes over the temple, where they boast themselves by drinking coney water, which runs perpetually from the inside. The animal is never maltreated for his insolence; but to the contrary, is revered and worshipped: being scientific beggars these creatures haunt the bazaar adjacent to the temple where they tithe the vendors without meeting resistance.

There are many interesting incidents which have occurred during my travels that I can not incorporate in this small sheet. Subsequent to this I took a tour to the north of Cuttack, following some work in the vicinity of the Mahanuddy river, making a circular trip of over two hundred miles. Descended the Brahmaputra river from Bychool, the temporary residence of Elder J. P. Meik, to the junction of the main road leading from Calcutta to Juggernaut. The natives in these parts are rude, and, as might be expected, very ignorant. It is a hilly country; the natives manufacture a rude species of iron. I was much exposed among them, yet I was never assailed by any one, although I traveled through some villages where a white man never before trod.

The only difficulty in getting along with them is their capricious and avaricious desires for money. Vice in these parts, however, is very small compared with Calcutta and Pooree. The more I learned of the Hindu character the more I was convinced that they would not receive the truth. They may perchance make out to perform a pilgrimage to Jerusalem during the Millennium, when hard pushed for rain; this, in my confirmed opinion, is all they will do, until the power of the Almighty shakes not only the heavens but also the earth.

Having traveled through this country I had to pass dense jungles infested by bears and tigers; my temper was much afraid to travel after night; but I escaped perfectly unharmed and without seeing one of these monsters. In this place, the same as it is all through India, where I have been, physical deformities, creatures with distorted features and diseased limbs, occur throughout the nation. They, however, live temperately as a general thing, using only vegetable food—curry and rice. They are negligently in this respect and will starve themselves in order to augment riches; they can not but degenerate when confined to plain rice and insipid water plant, which is the fare of the thousands.

Being already admonished of the length of this article I must forbear lest I weary your patience; but suffice it to say, I have been in common with all the Elders of the mission, greatly indebted to the good of Jacob has labored with us; although a superficial reader our work appears small, yet, for one I feel perfectly satisfied that we have done our duty to those whom we were sent. I have left J. P. Meik, a devoted man of God in charge of the mission. Elders McCune and Smith remain in Calcutta, with a few to emigrate the first and most favorable opportunity. Brother McCune has labored for the last five years in Burma, but was about to move up to Calcutta when I left. The Saints are very desirous to cutta when I left. The Saints are very desirous to cutta when I left.

I have traveled in the Bengal presidency beyond its south west boundaries into the Madras presidency. The chief cities along this coast are Madras, Bangalore, Cuttack, Pooree, Ganjam, Chitpore and Benarapore. These are all military stations.

Cuttack being a large settlement I resided there six months, preaching the gospel and warning the people, endeavoring to gather up those who embraced the truth. It is situated on a low swamp, twenty feet below the surface of high water. It is dreared on account of sickness, especially for a loathsome itch that haunts this region of country. During the months of June and July, a numberless concourse of pilgrims pass through this place to Pooree or Juggernaut. Five hundred were reported to have been drowned whilst crossing the river Mahanuddy, in 1855, during my stay. Inspired by a reckless spirit, not valuing life nor limb in their heated enthusiasm, the pilgrims crowd themselves into the ferry boats until there is not space enough for one more person; yet even then, these vehement fanatics follow in after the boat, clinging to the sides, craving for admittance. The women appear to be worse in this respect than the men, risking their lives in thus attempting to scramble up the margin amidst the most indescribable tumult. The side of the stream is usually covered with people, who camp there in order to get a speedy passage across the celebrated river.

A frightful amount of sickness haunts this place during the great influx to the grand festivals celebrated twice in the year; the Magistrate of Cuttack, however, prevented them from passing through the city by the main road; but notwithstanding extra checkers are placed at the passes, numbers find their way into the city. Hospitals are established both at this place and at Pooree, where the sick are cared for. On my approach to the city of Juggernaut, piles of bones were to be seen, and in some places the vultures and jackals devour the dead, presenting any thing but an agreeable sight, accompanied with a very offensive smell.

Among the Hindoos the ties of kindred are not respected; whilst on a pilgrimage if any are taken sick, they are left uncared for by their companions, who consider it to be the greatest blessing that can befall them to die martyrs to their religion. It is not uncommon for them to remove the dying to the water's edge, where they stop their mouth with mud lest they should recover again and lose their caste. Villages of people of this description live by themselves, not being allowed to return home again, after having been carried off for dead.

Pooree is situated on a sand bluff, on the Bay of Bengal. The out skirts of the city are shockingly filthy; there being a great number of stagnant ponds or tanks, an almost continual malarial vapors upon the inhabitants and few men are left; it is said that nine out of ten die on this pilgrimage. I am inclined to think, however, that this is an exaggeration; though there can not be any thing like a correct estimate formed, relative to them. Immediately behind the grand temple, is the place, called by Europeans, Gol-

gotha, where the surface of the ground is literally covered with bones.

The grand temple is enclosed by a wall twenty feet high, having four gates, opening to the four points of the compass. One hundred minor temples are appended to that of Juggernaut, which is a stupendous massive building, two hundred and twelve feet high, built in a circular form, terminating at the top obtusely. It is built in such a manner as to form incrustations in which images of the most extravagant fancies are placed. Obscenity appears to be their depraved choice in decorating their temples. It is said to contain four hundred families, all cooks, one hundred prostitutes, six hundred officers, three thousand brahmins, a large collection of all kinds of animals, and a celebrated banyan tree, in which one of their deities is said to be embodied. Europeans being prohibited from entering, I was unable to form a correct idea of the interior further than I could see in through the gates, all of which were open. The Prince of this place is said to be a leper, yet, has forty wives, and lives in a miserable house, or rather a series of houses huddled together. The streets of the city are very narrow, excepting the main avenue, where Juggernaut is annually paraded mounted on the Big Car. Licentiousness is practised to an alarming extent. Brahmin bulls monopolize a considerable space near the temple, where they boast themselves by drinking coney water, which runs perpetually from the inside. The animal is never maltreated for his insolence; but to the contrary, is revered and worshipped: being scientific beggars these creatures haunt the bazaar adjacent to the temple where they tithe the vendors without meeting resistance.

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A frightful amount of sickness haunts this place during the great influx to the grand festivals celebrated twice in the year; the Magistrate of Cuttack, however, prevented them from passing through the city by the main road; but notwithstanding extra checkers are placed at the passes, numbers find their way into the city. Hospitals are established both at this place and at Pooree, where the sick are cared for. On my approach to the city of Juggernaut, piles of bones were to be seen, and in some places the vultures and jackals devour the dead, presenting any thing but an agreeable sight, accompanied with a very offensive smell.

Among the Hindoos the ties of kindred are not respected; whilst on a pilgrimage if any are taken sick, they are left uncared for by their companions, who consider it to be the greatest blessing that can befall them to die martyrs to their religion. It is not uncommon for them to remove the dying to the water's edge, where they stop their mouth with mud lest they should recover again and lose their caste. Villages of people of this description live by themselves, not being allowed to return home again, after having been carried off for dead.

Pooree is situated on a sand bluff, on the Bay of Bengal. The out skirts of the city are shockingly filthy; there being a great number of stagnant ponds or tanks, an almost continual malarial vapors upon the inhabitants and few men are left; it is said that nine out of ten die on this pilgrimage. I am inclined to think, however, that this is an exaggeration; though there can not be any thing like a correct estimate formed, relative to them. Immediately behind the grand temple, is the place, called by Europeans, Gol-

gotha, where the surface of the ground is literally covered with bones.

The grand temple is enclosed by a wall twenty feet high, having four gates, opening to the four points of the compass. One hundred minor temples are appended to that of Juggernaut, which is a stupendous massive building, two hundred and twelve feet high, built in a circular form, terminating at the top obtusely. It is built in such a manner as to form incrustations in which images of the most extravagant fancies are placed. Obscenity appears to be their depraved choice in decorating their temples. It is said to contain four hundred families, all cooks, one hundred prostitutes, six hundred officers, three thousand brahmins, a large collection of all kinds of animals, and a celebrated banyan tree, in which one of their deities is said to be embodied. Europeans being prohibited from entering, I was unable to form a correct idea of the interior further than I could see in through the gates, all of which were open. The Prince of this place is said to be a leper, yet, has forty wives, and lives in a miserable house, or rather a series of houses huddled together. The streets of the city are very narrow, excepting the main avenue, where Juggernaut is annually paraded mounted on the Big Car. Licentiousness is practised to an alarming extent. Brahmin bulls monopolize a considerable space near the temple, where they boast themselves by drinking coney water, which runs perpetually from the inside. The animal is never maltreated for his insolence; but to the contrary, is revered and worshipped: being scientific beggars these creatures haunt the bazaar adjacent to the temple where they tithe the vendors without meeting resistance.

FOR THE WESTERN STANDARD.  
Mormon Politics.

MR. EDITOR: With no intention of compromising your paper on the great political issues of the present time, I take the liberty of introducing into your columns a few remarks upon the political condition of San Bernardino.

Hitherto the Mormon interest has been so entirely in the ascendant in that county, that its political welfare has been under the immediate control of that people. But, lately, an opposing organization has sprung up, the ostensible object of which is to place both city and county affairs in other hands. It is of this that I wish to speak.

All revolutions with regard to the civil administration of county affairs or officers must arise from the oppressiveness of the former, and the incapacity, dishonesty, or general unfitness of the latter; or from the ambitious desires of others to attain to political distinction, or to appropriate to themselves the spoils and emoluments which those offices may be made to yield.

The financial and general healthy condition of both the city and county of San Bernardino, is proof conclusive and incontrovertible, that the burden of government has indeed weighed lightly and evenly upon the people, and that it has been administered by men who were capable, honest and faithful.

I respectfully ask the intelligent and responsible voters and property holders of our county, to consider for a moment the financial condition of the other cities and counties of this State: their embarrassments and indebtedness amounting in some cases to burdens absolutely insupportable, to remove which every plan has failed, and in every attempt financial skill and political wisdom have been sadly at fault. Compare this with the healthy condition of our finances, our free and unembarrassed city and county affairs, and ask yourselves, if you desire a change, especially when the fact is clear and unquestionable, that with a change of party and party officers, the happy condition will also change? For where is the man in this county possessing any discernment whatever, that does not think that if the two or three succeeding Mormons who have confederated together should be elected to office, litigation will be encouraged, burdens will be increased without stint or measure; that the public wealth will be less cared for or sought after than the public purse; that instead of endeavoring to promote harmony and good feelings between the two classes of our citizens, thereby increasing the public happiness and peace, they will leave no effort, however base, untold, to sow broadcast the seeds of discord and hatred, not regarding, but rather glorying in the fearful consequences. What man is there in whose bosom exists one particle of public virtue, who desires such a change? In the name of common honesty, who is he? Where is he?

Had the file-leaders of this new organization been men who entertain an honest difference of opinion from us, having the public good in view, the case would be materially altered. We then might meet, and in friendly converse weigh our opinions in the scale of reason. But who got up this new party? It was certain seceding Mormons, who entertain the most ancient feelings toward the Mormon citizens: whose feelings were induced not by Mormon misconduct, but by their own. The Mormons in Utah would not tolerate the conduct of two of these would-be leaders. The Mormons of California would not tolerate the superstitiousness of the third. Here is the secret of their opposition. Hence their desire for revenge. And let it not be forgotten, that every man that votes for them, lends his influence, not in a public matter, but in a purely personal one.

There may be some of the respectable non-Mormon citizens of our county, who think that the Mormon citizens monopolize too many of the offices. But let me inquire, have you associated with us in that neighborly manner which begets mutual confidence and esteem between neighbors, or have you not more or less estranged yourselves from us, thus awakening in our minds suspicions of your good feelings and well wishes? We claim a majority of the offices because we are in the majority; yet at the same time we have, politically, dealt liberally with you in exchange for your votes. We have done our duty, and could command our confidence. The political position which Judge Rubidoux holds among us is proof of this.

The County of San Bernardino has hitherto been enabled to keep clear of political demagoguery, a nuisance which is admitted on all hands, has tainted, and is fast corrupting the noblest institutions and the fairest republic that the sun ever shone upon, and even now threatens to destroy the Republic. Let us still eschew the abomination, ever bearing in mind that "the office should seek the man, not the man the office;" having at all times the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people in view; ever endeavoring to cultivate friendship and confidence among each other, as good neighbors should do, and such contemptible demagogues as we have alluded to, will leave so allowed a community and seek a more congenial society.

MORMON CITIZENS.  
SAN BERNARDINO, AUG. 20th, 1856.

CELEBRATION OF THE 24th OF JULY, BY A COMPANY OF SAINTS BOUND FROM SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, TO SAN PEDRO, NORTH AMERICA, IN BOARD THE JENNY FORD, S. F. SARGENT, COMMANDER, IN LAT. 38° 50' N. LONG. 126° 58' W.

Marchal of the day.....Wm. Johnson.  
Assistant Marchal.....R. Arnell.  
Choirer.....J. Ridges.  
The Choir was led to their place by Elder J. Jones, who was followed by two boys and two girls in white.

Whilst the curtains of sable night were spread over the silent ship, many of the brethren had assembled on deck, with their guns, to take part in the proceedings of the day; and, by the time that light had begun to dispel the gloom in the eastern horizon, a goodly number of the sisters had assembled to give expression to their feelings in honor to the ever memorable day.

Eight bells, (A. M.) was the appointed signal for the commencement of proceedings, and before their chimes had died away upon the tranquil deep the brethren stood in readiness to give due honor to the BREAK OF DAY SALUTE.

SALUTE 1st: Thirteen guns at half minute time, in honor to President Brigham Young, Governor of Utah.  
2d: Twelve guns, half minute time, in honor of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The time being indicated by chime of the ship's bell.

Elder Jones conducted the Choir to their place in the rear of the brethren, when all united in the shout of peace, peace, hosannah, repeated three times. The word "peace" being repeated by the President "hosannah" by the assembly.

By the time that the monarch of day had appeared above the horizon, the whole company of Saints were on deck. No sooner had appeared in his majesty, as lord of day, than the SAINTS AND STRANGERS were out to the main deck, by the chief officer, Mr. Wilber, when was fired.

SALUTE 3d: Of thirty-one guns, half minute time, in honor of the general compact of the United States of America.

The Choir were led to their place as before, then followed the three shouts of peace, peace, hosannah, after which was sung the 179th hymn: "Let Zion in her beauty arise." At six and a half P. M. the whole company assembled between decks for morning prayer, when the 289th hymn was sung: "ALL HAIL THE NEW MORNING STAR."

Prayer by Elder Josiah W. Fleming, then the Doxology of the "FATHER, SON AND HOLY GHOST" was sung. The company then repaired to breakfast.

At ten A. M. the company being assembled, and placed in order by the Marshal, the 85th hymn was sung: "O SATISFACTION, SATISFACTION," after which a volley of sixty-four guns was fired in honor of the JENNY FORD and her commander.

The Choir having been conducted to their place, the shout of peace, peace, hosannah, was given, when the company sang an original hymn, composed by a gentleman on board, not a member of the Church:

Our home is on the mountain wave;  
Our trust in God on high,  
That God who hath the pow'r to save,  
And hears our every cry.  
Our gallant bark now bears us on  
In safety o'er the deep,  
While holy angels o'er our heads  
Their watchful vigils keep.  
Blow on ye welcome western gales,  
And waft us o'er the main,  
We're bound for Zion's hills and vales,  
Where God in truth doth reign.  
"Oh for a closer walk with God,"  
That we our sins may know;  
That we may dwell in Jesus' blood  
And purer, better grow.  
And then to our Celestial King,  
He whom the winds obey,  
A willing sacrifice we'll bring  
And His altar pay.  
And in the resurrection first  
We'll reign with God above,  
When we shall meet His Prophet just  
In unity and love.

An intermission of one hour was then given. At eleven and a half A. M. the Marshal again assembled the company, when we sang the hymn—Deseret: "HOLY, HAPPY, PURE AND FREE." At meridian we fired.

SALUTE 5th: Of thirty-two guns as a national salute in anticipation of the 4th of July, and was admitted into the general compact of States.

The brethren having laid aside their arms and re-assembled, and order having been called by Elder J. W. Fleming, in anticipation of the 4th of July, the original hymn, composed by the same gentleman:

There is a place of peaceful rest  
In Utah's hallow'd vales,  
Where Adam's children will be blest,  
Where pristine truth prevails.  
Hallelujah, Zion's light is bursting  
Forth upon the mountains;  
Anzies are the trumpets sounding,  
Hallelujah, hallelujah, hallelujah,  
Praise the Lord.

On to that peaceful happy land  
We're venturing now our way,  
Oh! thou who dost the winds command,  
Watch o'er us every day.

And when on Zion's sacred hill  
We rest our weary frames,  
Our love with holy love shall fill,  
And praise Jehovah's name.

Hallelujah, &c.  
The four in white.  
Eight Elders, two abreast.  
Four Priests,  
Two Teachers.

We were then escorted in front of the cabin, when the Officers of the ship, in company with the Surgeon, were met by the Presidency with Captain Fremont, and proceeded to partake of a collation specially provided for our kind and generous commander.

A blessing having been asked by Elder J. W. Fleming, the company sat down in the order of procession, and all enjoyed the kind hospitality as it was set before them in the shape of substantial, accompanied with some fine fruit, and a most refreshing repast, the company returned, being escorted by the Marshal, followed by Elder Jones and the four in white: the Presidency conducting the officers back to the cabin, being followed by the Elders, Priests and Teachers, when all separated for a short time.

At two P. M. the company reassembled by order of the Marshal, when, as a token of gratitude and feelings of respect to Captain S. F. Sargent, for his kind and generous hospitality, the Surgeon presented three cheers, which were answered by the whole ships company with one cheer.

An intermission of an hour and a half was now given, during which time many of the brethren amused themselves by firing at a target hung to the fore yard arm.

At four P. M. the Marshal gave notice to assemble. After order had been called by Elder J. W. Fleming, the hymn was sung: "O SATISFACTION, SATISFACTION," after which a volley of sixty-four guns was fired in honor of the JENNY FORD and her commander.

Addresses suitable to the occasion were then delivered by the President and Elder Fleming, after which the following toasts were read by Elder Jones:

Toast 1st: Deseret—the home of the free, the asylum of Saints—may she ever be blessed of the Lord, and speedily be admitted into the general compact, and walk hand in hand with her sister States.—President Farnham.

At the giving of the above toast the colors were dropped, and Captain Sargent proposed three cheers for Deseret, which was most cordially responded to by all on board.

Toast 2d: The Priesthood of the Church of Latter Day Saints, happy and true, and a long life of usefulness attend them.—S. F. Sargent.

Toast 3d: The Jenny Ford—may she ever be preserved, in each and every passage she may undertake, and her owners shall say enough, and the present command be prospered to their hearts content.—Pres. A. Farnham.

Toast 4th: The Pioneers; with remarks by Elder J. Jones.

Toast 5th: May the Lord bless the officers and crew of the Jenny Ford, and preserve them, in company with all of the Saints, from evil by sea and land.—Elder J. W. Fleming.

Captain Sargent then arose and made a few remarks to the company for our good wishes, and expressing his good feeling towards us and the Church.

The President then arose and answered with a few brief remarks, thanking the Captain for his good will towards us and the Church, and prayed that the light of truth ever surround him, until he should gain wisdom and knowledge from on high sufficient to aid him in gaining an eternal inheritance in the kingdom of God.

Captain Sargent again arose and made a few more remarks in acknowledgment, and concluded by proposing three cheers for Mr. Wilber, his chief officer, to which all responded cordially.

Mr. Wilber in a few complimentary remarks, acknowledged the honor paid him, and said that if he had given satisfaction in watching over our interests, he had done no more than his duty. He expressed the good wishes towards the Saints.

The President again arose, and in a few remarks thanked Mr. Wilber for his kindness and good wishes, and prayed that God might bless him.

## News from the Interior.

ARMY MOVEMENTS. The Shasta Courier understands that Gen. Wool contemplates having a company of U. S. Dragoons stationed at Fort Reading, during the ensuing winter, under the command of Col. Bell.

It is said a route has been discovered from Marysville to the Sink of the Humboldt, not over two hundred and seventy-five miles, and which can be made passable for wagons, at a cost of \$3,000. It runs up the left side of Feather river, through Humboldt valley, following Lawson's trail, into Noble's road, and so on to the Humboldt. The worst hill on the route has already been improved, by the county of Butte, so that teams have been able to haul five thousand pounds over it. There is good grass and water most of the way, the longest stretch without water being eighteen miles.

STAGE ATTACKED BY INDIANS. The Shasta Courier says on Monday last Mr. Jeremiah Robinson was driving one of the California Stage Company's stages on the Yreka road, between Hat Creek and Jack Hill's ranch, when the Indians commenced shooting arrows at him. There were no passengers in the stage, and he commenced running his horses. He got broke down, and he was compelled to stop and take his horses from the coach. During the time he was unhooking the team, no less than sixteen arrows were shot in the stage. He managed, after being shot, to ride one of the horses to Jack Hill's ranch. An express was immediately sent from there to this town—a distance of fifty miles—for a physician, who left here immediately. We have since learned that there is a possible chance for the recovery of Robinson. After R. left the coach, the Indians completely destroyed it.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS. A train of emigrants from Missouri passed through the city yesterday afternoon, says the Sacramento Union, and crossed the Yolo ferry, on route for Napa Valley. In the train were L. Duncan and Babcock and their families, and others; in all, nine men, four women, and four children. They were accompanied by a drove of cattle numbering 170 head—30 head having been lost on the plains. They experienced no trouble with Indians except an attempt to stampede their cattle one night, which fortunately proved unsuccessful. The latter part of the emigration had been less fortunate, two men named Hill and Bivens having been killed. Several dead bodies were discovered on the Humboldt. The bodies of a man, his wife, and three children were found on that stream, and their wagon, which had been burned. They also found the bodies of two men below Gravelly Ford, who had been shot with balls and arrows. Upon the body of one of them was found a memorandum book containing notes of sales of horses, including the sale of one to a man in Carson Valley, which was afterwards reclaimed as stolen property. From this circumstance it is supposed that the men were stock thieves. The mentioned stolen horses from some point in California. Mr. Duncan and train left Missouri on the 14th of April, and stopped fifteen days in Carson Valley.

THE TEA PLANT IN CALIFORNIA. The Pacific Sentinel says that one William Bouche, an old resident of Santa Cruz, has near his dwelling three young plants of green tea, from seeds found last spring in a caddy purchased for consumption. When the writer of the Sentinel saw these plants three weeks ago, they looked well, were about a foot high and in blossom. They are in an unfavorable location, and have had but little attention, or they would have done much better. The soil and climate of California are well adapted to the growth of the green tea, but too cold in winter for the black.

## Items.

Pastelboard is now made in France from the pulp of the beet.

PAPER FROM CANE. The Baltimore County Advocate comes to us this week, printed on paper made exclusively of cane or reed, the kind universally used for fishing rods. It was manufactured for an experiment, by Mr. Henry Lowe, at his mill near Wilmersburg, on the Northern Railroad, in Baltimore county. The mill is not calculated for making printing paper as he makes nothing but wrapping paper of different kinds. The specimen before us is quite creditable and we have no doubt that first quality of paper can be made from this material. It is much cheaper than rags or any other material of which paper is made. We understand that Mr. Lowe has a patent for preparing the cane.—Baltimore Patriot.

The French Customs and the Indirect Taxes yielded for 1855, a revenue larger by several millions of francs than for the two preceding years; the total for 1855 is nearly fourteen hundred millions.

MAJOR LANGTON'S command of Oregon volunteers, just mustered out of service, were compelled to subside upon horse meat for ten or twelve days, during the late Indian campaign.

The tree that yields the India rubber gum grows in tropical climates, reaching a height of eighty or a hundred feet. It has a smooth trunk and a light colored bark, and bears a fruit the size of a peach, containing a small black nut. The gum is obtained by tapping like the sugar maple, the juice rising in cream. The watery part is evaporated by heat, and it is then put in shape for sale.

A new power is said to have been discovered in France, derived from compressing and governing electricity. By this cannot be discharged at the rate of one hundred shots a minute, without the smoke or noise. It is easily adapted to every system of mechanical invention and to supercure steam, possessing greater power, and requiring neither machinery nor combustion. The inventor, General Leclerc, claims that it will propel a vessel across the Atlantic in forty-eight hours. If it do this, it will, no doubt, prove rather popular among the Yankees.

## Died.

At her residence in Buckeye Valley, Amador county, on the 16th of March, 1856, Mrs. SARAH STOKES, aged 39 years and 8 months. She was born in England, November 18th, 1816.

It is unnecessary here to enumerate the many virtues of our deceased sister; it will be sufficient to say that as a wife she was affectionate and faithful, ever ready to share the trials of her husband, and to assist him to sustain them by her cheerful smile, and patient fortitude; as a mother, she was untiring in her devotion to the welfare of her children, and sought to direct their youthful feet in the ways of wisdom and righteousness; as a neighbor, she was agreeable, kind, and beloved; and in her death, we feel that our brother has met with a loss which he can never repair, until he shall again be permitted to clasp her gentle form in the glorious morning of the resurrection. She had been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints for many years, and died in hope of a joyful resurrection with all the faithful in Christ.

At Buckeye Valley, Amador county, May 4th, 1856, Mr. SAMUEL STOKES, aged 27 years.

## Information Wanted.

WILLIAM WALLACE WALLACE—From Greenwich Hospital School, aged twenty-four years, dark complexion. When last heard of was at Columbia Bar diggings.

Any information concerning him may be given to this office, or sent by letter to Ernest Snow, Lumber Office, St. Louis, Mo.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY,  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,  
BRUSHES, VARNISH, &c., &c.,  
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O. & B. keep on hand the LARGEST STOCK in the STATE and at the LOWEST RATES. 14-11

## San Francisco Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Bread—  
Pilot, in barrels, per lb ..... 7 1/2 - 8  
Crackers, in tin ..... 7 - 10

Boots and Shoes—  
Men's Kip Boots, 18 inch ..... \$2 75 a 35  
do do 12 ..... 1 75 a 30  
do Wax do 18 ..... 2 50 a 30  
do do 12 ..... 1 25 a 17 1/2  
do Grain Sewed Long Leg Boots ..... 2 50 a 30  
do Fine Calf Stitched do ..... 6 00 a 50  
do do Sewed do ..... 4 50 a 30  
Boy's Kip Pegged Boots ..... 1 00 a 15  
do Calf do ..... 2 00 a 25  
Women's Fine Lasting Gaiters ..... 1 50 a 20  
do Calf Pegged Lace Boots ..... 1 00 a 25  
do do Sewed do ..... 1 12 a 37

Clothing—  
Pants—Fancy and Plain Sateen, lined, per pair ..... 1 75 a 2 50  
Fancy Calimere, per pair ..... 3 - 4 50  
Fine Clothing, fashionable ..... 2 - 3  
Hickory Shirts ..... 3 50 a 4 50  
Fancy Calico ..... 4 - 5  
White Cotton do, linen bosoms ..... 9 - a 12  
Blue flannel overshirts, of good quality, per doz ..... 12 - a -  
Merino Undershirts and Drawers ..... 5 50 a 12 50  
Wool Socks, country knit, per doz. .... 4 - 6



## A Thief Caught.

The father of Mr. Webster, the great American statesman, was a very humorous and jocular personage. As he was once journeying in Massachusetts not far from his native town, he stopped, rather late one night at an inn in the village of— In the bar-room were about twenty persons, who called out for him to discover a thief. One of the company it appeared, had a watch taken from his pocket a few minutes before and he knew the offender must be in the bar-room with them.

"Come, Mr. Almanac maker, you know the signs of the times, the hidden things of the seasons. Come tell us who is the thief."

"Fasten all the doors of the room, let no one leave it," said Mr. Webster; and here, landlord go and bring your wife's big brass kettle."

"Wh—ew! Want to know—my stars! my wife's wh—ew," quoth Boniface.

"Why you wouldn't be more struck up if I told you to go to pot!"

Boniface did as commanded. The great brass kettle was placed in the middle of the floor, bottom up, and black and sooty as the chimney back.

You don't want no hot water nor nothing to take off the bristles of no critter, do you, squire?" said the landlord the preparations looking too much like hog killing, the old woman's in bed and the well's dry."

"Now go to the barn and bring the biggest cockerel you've got."

"Whew, you won't bile him will you? He's a tough one. I can swear he didn't steal the watch. The old rooster knows when it's time to crow without looking at the watch."

"Go along, with you, or I won't detect the thief."

Boniface went to the barn and soon returned with a tremendous great rooster, cackling like mad.

The old rooster was thrown under the inverted kettle, and the lamp blown out.

"Now, gentlemen I don't suppose the thief is here, but if he is, the rooster will crow when the offender touches the bottom of the kettle with his hands, walk around in a circle, and the old cock will make known to us who the watch stealer is. The innocent men need not be afraid you know."

The company then, to humor him and carry out the joke, walked round the kettle in the dark, for three or four minutes.

"All done, was the reply—"where's your crowing? We heard no cock-a-doo-dle-doo."

"Bring us a light."

A light was brought.

"Now hold up your hands, good people all."

One held up his hand after another, they were of course black from contact with the kettle.

"All up?"

"All up," was the response.

"All black?"

"A—ll don't know, here's one hasn't held up his hands."

"Ah, ah, my old boy, let's take a peep at your paws."

They were examined and were found to be not black like those of the rest of the company.

"You'll find your watch about him,—search him."

And so it proved. This fellow not being aware, any more than the rest, of the trap that was set for the discovery of the thief, had kept aloof from the kettle, least, when he touched it, the crowing of the rooster should proclaim him as the thief. As the hands of all the others were blackened, the whiteness of his own, of course showed that he dared not touch the old brass kettle, and that he was the thief.

He was soon lodged in proper custody preparatory to being sent to jail.—*Nat. Eagle.*

HENRY VEVOR is a fair specimen of the slow-going, old-fashioned, money-lending settlers of Southwestern Ohio. He has accumulated a large fortune by close-shaving and saving, and more by keeping his hired men hard at work, getting out of them the last and most that human nature will yield when pushed. Not long ago he was out on his farm with his team and one man to help him in loading a sawlog. The team was hitched by a log chain to the log, which was to be rolled on the wagon. Old Vevor placed himself behind the log to push, when, by some accident, the chain parted, the log rolled back upon the old man, crushing him down into the soft, plowed ground. The man who was helping, frightened by the sudden change of affairs, and supposing that Old Vevor would be squeezed to death if not rescued instantly, was hawling lustily to the men at work in the next field when, to his surprise, Vevor spoke up—his ruling passion strong even under the pressure of the log—and said: "Never mind, John; don't call the men from their work; I guess you can pry the log off yourself." And so he did after a while, but John said afterward that he was half sorry when he got the old man out alive.—*Harper Mag.*

No country can become great, virtuous, and rich, which produces the necessities of life with little or no labor. Labor is a condition of prosperity and happiness. Where there is no want, there will be no laboring class; and where there is no laboring class, there will be no progress. Where there is no necessity for industry, there will of course be indolence, and indolence is the nurse of every vice.—

"For Satan always finds some work for idle hands to do."

THE FIRST TELESCOPE.—The year 1409 is forever memorable from Galileo's discovery of the Telescope. Being at Venice, his house was thronged with visitors who came to satisfy themselves of the truth of the wonderful stories they had heard respecting the new instrument. Now that the telescope appearance of the heavens is so familiarly known, it is hardly possible for us to conceive the intense interest with which the first glimpse of it must have been obtained. The multiplicity of the brilliant objects calling for examination, the undefined expectation of what might be revealed in them by the powers of an instrument yet untried, and the probability of numerous additions to the list of those bodies which had as yet come under the cognizance of man; these, and the host of kindred emotions which must have been excited on such an occasion, are more readily imagined than described.

The moon was the first object of Galileo's attention; and we cannot fail to recognize the original of Milton's picture, since we know he had the opportunity of painting from life—the moon, whose orb

Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views At evening, from the top of Fiesole, Or in Valdarno to descry new lands, Rivers, or mountains, in her spotted globe.

Jupiter formed the next object of examination. No sooner was the telescope pointed to that planet than the existence of the satellites was detected, and their nature soon ascertained. These and other observations were described by Galileo in a tract, which excited an extraordinary sensation the moment it appeared.

Many positively denied the possibility of such discoveries. Sizzi argued seriously with Galileo, that the appearance must be fabulous, since it would invalidate the perfection of the number 7, which applies to the planets, as well as throughout all things natural and divine.

Moreover, these satellites are invisible to the naked eye; therefore, they can exercise no influence on the earth; therefore, they are useless; therefore, they do not exist. The principal professors of philosophy at Padua pertinaciously refused to look through the telescope. Horky, a German, suggested that the telescope, though accurate for terrestrial objects, was not true for the sky! Such were a few of the sentiments which obtained, in opposition to the facts brought to light by the invention of this noble instrument.

Nevertheless, its fame was universally increased. The Grand Duke begged to have the original telescope deposited in the Museum at Florence; to which Galileo willingly consented. An old instrument was shown there not many years ago, said to be the same; but some skeptics have called in question its genuineness.

ASIATIC MYSTERIES.—The *Amsterdamsche Courant* contains the following:

"It is well known that East Indians have many inventions unknown to Europeans, and that they possess secrets incomprehensible to us. The Chinese understood the art of printing, several centuries before Western nations, and they also used gunpowder a long time before it was known in Europe. In Bengal the art of serpent-charming strikes foreigners with astonishment. In Chili the Spaniards instituted a system of rapid correspondence by means of the human voice, which at that period went ahead of every other mode of communication. In the kingdom of Montezuma videttes were established at stated distances, who transmitted the orders of the government, and forwarded information with the utmost rapidity from one end of the kingdom, to the other.

"It is a recognized fact in British India, that, in 1815, the Governor of Bengal received notice of a sudden revolt of the tribes in the interior. His informants proved that the natives had obtained information of the Allies having lost the first day of Waterloo, (Quatres Bras.) The rebels also knew, a short time subsequently, that the battle (Waterloo) had been gained by the British and their allies. Three weeks later the Governor received official notice of this event, which news had been immediately expedited to him by the Duke of Wellington, by means of couriers dispatched from the battle field.

"A similar circumstance has just taken place. Letters received this week from Calcutta announce that the European mail is awaited with much anxiety, as the people of the interior have already received the anticipated news of the conclusion of peace. This news, of which, as yet, the European population knew nothing, and could know nothing, because no mail had arrived, had reached Calcutta in advance of steam, and even distanced the telegraph (from Bombay to Calcutta.)"

A BIT OF PARISIAN LIFE.—In the Paris letter of the N. Y. Express are the following:

A singular duel, which terminated fatally to one of the parties engaged, took place one day lately in the Bois de Boulogne. Very early in the morning, a laborer employed in the Wood, saw stretched upon a rock an enormous viper, waiting to warm himself in the rising sun. The workman cut a long stick and was about attacking the reptile, when he was diverted from his purpose by the cries of a sparrow-hawk of large size, which soared in the air a short distance above the spot. All at once the bird described a dozen circles in the air, and alighted upon the earth, attentively reconnoitering the snake, which, at the first cry of the hawk, had partially raised itself from the rock. The hawk, in a moment afterwards, suddenly extended his

wings and commenced agitating them violently. The serpent quickly raised his hideous head, flat and triangular, and with open mouth and flaming eyes, threw himself upon his enemy; but the latter, attentive to the least movement, knocked the snake down and completely over by a rapid stroke of the wing. Still uncertain of his victory, the bird of prey continued to observe prudently the movements of the viper, seeming to fear a surprise; and, in fact, the snake soon raised himself, and with a single bound threw himself once more upon the hawk, but was beaten to the earth in the same manner as before. This time the hawk took the reptile in his beak, seizing it just below the head, and flew with it to a considerable height in the air, just over the spot and let it fall with great violence upon the rock. The bird then descended to regale himself upon the corpse of his victim.

AN INDIAN RAJAH.—At the appointed hour we heard a queer kind of twanging and piping, like a whistle and Jew's-harp. This was the Rajah's music, played before his palanquin; then came his guards—men with halberds; then his chief officer, carrying a silver mace; then his principal courtiers, running by the side of his palanquin, to keep him 'pleasant company.' When they all arrived, the halberdiers grounded their arms, and the whole cortege stopped at the military word of command, "Halt! Present! Fire!" but the firing consisted of the old gentleman's getting out of his palanquin, and quietly shuffling into the house, between two rows of his own servants and ours saluting him at every step. He was dressed in a clear muslin pelisse, with all his black skin showing through; the hems of his ears stuck full of jewels, gold bracelets on his arms, and a diamond locket hung round his neck. When he came into the drawing room, he stopped at the entrance (N.B.—We have no doors) to make us profound salaams, which we returned to the best of our ability; then he presented us with an orange each, and there were more salaams on each side. At last he sat down and began his chirp. He paid a variety of set compliments, as they all do; but those over, he was more curious about European matters than the natives in general are. In particular, he wished to know whether it was true that our king was dead, and that we had a woman to reign over us. This was quite beyond his comprehension—how she was to contrive to reign, and how men were to agree to obey her—he gave up in despair. When he had sat about an hour, he took his leave with the same ceremonies as at his arrival; salaams on all sides, pipe whistling, Jew's harp twanging, guards recovering arms, courtiers putting on their shoes, and all marching off to the word of command as before, "Halt! Present! Fire!" At parting he shook hands to show how European his manners were, and he took leave of me in English: "My Lady, I now to your Excellency say farewell; I shall hope you to pay me one visit, and on one week go (meaning hence) I shall come again to see the face of your honor civilian."

[Letters from Madras.

BURIED FORESTS.—Extensive forests, covering valleys and hillsides, are overturned and the uprooted trees form a gigantic barrier, which prevents the flowing off of the waters. An extensive marsh is formed, particularly well adapted for the growth of various kinds of mosses. As they perish they are succeeded by others, and so for generations, in unceasing life and labor, until, in the course of time, the bottom, under the influence of decay and the pressure from above, becomes turf. Far below lies hard coal; the upper part is light and spongy. At various depths, and sometimes as much as twenty feet below the surface, an abundance of bogwood is found, consisting mostly of oak, hard and black as ebony, or of the rich chocolate-colored wood of the yew. Such ancient forests every now and then rise in awe-inspiring majesty from their grave. The whole city of Hamburg, its harbor, and broad tracts of land around it, rest upon a sunken forest, which is now buried at an immense depth below the surface. It contains mostly times and oaks, but must also have abounded with hazel woods, for thousands of hazel nuts are brought to light by every excavation, not exactly made for nuts. The city of New Orleans it has been recently discovered, is built upon the most magnificent foundation on which a city ever rose. It was the boast of Venice that her marble palaces rested in the waters of Adriatic on piles of costly wood, which now serve to pay the debts of her degenerate sons; but our Venice has not less than three tiers of gigantic trees beneath it. They all stand upright one upon another, with their roots spread out as they grew, and the great Sir Charles Lyell expresses his belief that it must have taken at least eighteen hundred years to fill up the chasm, since one tier had to rot away to a level with the bottom of the swamp before the upper could grow upon it.—[De Vere's Leaves from the Book of Nature.

A Militia Captain out South, on receiving a note from a lady requesting the "pleasure of his company," understood it as a compliment to those under his command, and marched the whole of them to the lady's house.

They talk of using glass ballot-boxes in New York, at the next election.

## BOOKS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE received, and have on hand, the following works,—Imported by Elder P. P. Pratt—Illustrative of the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: they can be had by applying at the office of THE WESTERN STANDARD, 118 1/2 Montgomery Street.

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Book of Mormon	2 00
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Life of Joseph Smith, cloth	1 25
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Une Voix d'Avertissement	1 00
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THE DESERT NEWS, a quarto of eight pages, published weekly in Great Salt Lake City, is the Organ of the Church in Utah, and is edited by the Hon. Albert Carrington. There is a very large amount of most excellent reading matter in the columns of the NEWS. The history of Joseph Smith—the discourses of the First Presidency and Quorum of the Twelve, and other items of Utah news, with the large amount of choice selections, published in this paper, make it invaluable to all interested in the Kingdom of God. We expect to be able hereafter to furnish the "D. N." to all who may wish to subscribe.

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THE MORMON, a weekly paper published in New York City, by Elder John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles, can be had by applying at this office. We cannot recommend this paper too highly to the Saints, and we are sure that \$2 55—the price of subscription including postage—will be very profitably spent in its purchase. The well known ability of the Editor, Elder John Taylor, is a sufficient guarantee for the style of its reading matter, and requires no eulogium from us to recommend it to the Saints.

We also receive the MILLENNIAL STAR every Mail from Europe, and have a few copies of the seventeenth volume for sale. The STAR is edited and published by Elder Franklin D. Richards one of the Twelve Apostles, and contains, besides a variety of original articles from the masterly pen of the Editor, all the news of interest connected with the Missions of the Church in Europe, with excellent expositions of doctrine from the pens of the different Elders. The price of the STAR in this country, including American and English postage, (which is two cents on each number in both countries,) is \$3 25.

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Worth of Fine and Good Substantial Clothing; we desire the Public to inspect.

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SAN FRANCISCO, May 29th, 1856.

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We are also prepared to execute all kinds of work in our line at the shortest possible notice. Emigrants and Cattle buyers can always be supplied. 22-ly

**INFORMATION WANTED,**

**ABOUT PETER HOAGLAND,** a young man who left Great Salt Lake City, U. T. in October 1849, for California, and has since that time been residing in various parts of the Mines.—When last heard from he was in company with a young man by the name of Samuel Fox, from the same place, in the vicinity of Nevada. Any person possessing information as to his whereabouts will confer a favor on his relatives, by communicating with the Editor.

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